General Application Requirements (FINAL)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700567

Agency Information

(Carefully read the instructions before completing this form)

1. Agency Information

a. Agency Name: USFS - Tahoe National Forest
b. Organizational Unit:
c. Address: 631 Coyote Street
e. City: Nevada City State: CA Zip: 95959
f. Federal Id Number: 72-0564834 DUNS Number:
g. Agency fiscal year (begining month and day): October-01
h. Agency Type (Please check one)

- ○ City
- ○ County
- ◉ U.S. Forest Service
- ○ U.S. Forest Service - Patrol District
- ○ U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- ○ Other Federal Agency
- ○ Federally Recognized Native American Tribe
- ○ Educational Institution
- ○ Nonprofit Organization - 501(c)(3) status only
- ○ State Agency
- ○ District

2. Project Information

a. Project Name: General Application Requirements
b. Is implementing agency same as Agency (Please select Yes or No) ◉ Yes ○ No
c. Implementing Agency Name:
d. Amount of Funds Requested: Project Cost:

Project Request(s) Summary

#	Project Type	Project Title	Grant Request	Match	Total Project Cost
1	G09-02-20-D01	Butcher Ranch Trail Safety & Enhancement Project	62,000	23,000	85,000
2	G09-02-20-G01	Ground Operations	619,000	224,000	843,000
3	G09-02-20-P01	Parking and Facility Expansion (AR)	40,000	16,000	56,000
4	G09-02-20-R01	Restoration	277,000	117,000	394,000
5		TOTAL	998,000	380,000	1,378,000

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3. Contact

a. Authorized Representative

Name	Tom Quinn				
Title	Forest Supervisor				
Mailing Address	Tahoe National Forest				
City	Nevada City	State	CA	Zip	95959
Telephone	(530) 478-6200			Fax	(530) 478-6109
E-mail Address	tquinn01@fs.fed.us				

b. Project Administrator

Name	David Michael				
Title	Grants Program Manager				
Mailing Address	Tahoe National Forest				
City	Nevada City	State	CA	Zip	95959
Telephone	(530) 478-6183			Fax	(530) 478-6109
E-mail Address	demichael@fs.fed.us				

Location Map

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:	Version # _____	APP # 700567

A. Location Map

Attachments: Location Map

Equipment Inventory

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700567

A. Equipment Inventory

Has your agency purchased any Equipment with OHV Trust Funds within the last five (5) years? (Please select Yes or No) (•) Yes ( ) No

#	Item Description	Make	Model	Model Year	Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) or Serial Number	Project Agreement Number
1	Motorcycle (East Zone)	Yamaha	TTR-125	2006	9C6CE12Y360616316	OR-2-T-93

Habitat Management Program (HMP)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700567

PART 1 - ITEM 1. DETERMINE THE NEED FOR FULL FULL HABITAT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (HMP)

All Applicants submitting Projects involving Ground Disturbing Activities are subject to HMP requirements. The HMP must cover the combined Project Area of all proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities.

Applicants able to certify that none of the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit only HMP Part 1. Applicants who cannot certify that the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation do not contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit HMP Parts 1 and 2.

1. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select Yes or No) — (●) Yes ( ) No
2. Can the Applicant certify that none of the proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats? (If you checked 'Yes', you are done with HMP) (Please select Yes or No) — ( ) Yes (●) No

PART 2 - RISK ANALYSIS, MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AND REPORTING

PART 2 - Section I. Summary of HMP Changes

Has the Applicant previously submitted a HMP Part 2 that is currently in use in the proposed Project Area? (Please select Yes or No) — (●) Yes ( ) No

Table 1 - Summary of HMP Changes

Changes from Previous Year	Section Where Change Occurs
Additional special status species were included on Table 2 and/or changes/updates to species information have been made.	Part 2 - Section II - Table 2
Section IV, Tables 3, 4, 5 updated to reflect additional special status species and/or changes	Part 2 - Section IV, Tables 3, 4, 5

PART 2 - Section II - Special Status Species

Table 2 - Table of All Special-Status Species and Any Other Species of Local Concern That Were Considered for Inclusion in the HMP

Species	Listing Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Addressed by HMP? If not explain why?
BIRDS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bald eagle (Halieatus leucocephalus)	FSS, SLC	Nests in conifer forest near large bodies of water (reservoirs). Nest tree is usually a	OHV use does occur within close proximity of known nest sites.	Yes

		ponderosa pine.		
Black swift (Cypseloides niger)	CSSC	Nests on steep, rocky cliffs located behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons.	Potential habitat occurs along the North Fork of the American and the Middle Fork American Rivers.	No, breeding habitat does not occur along or within close proximity to OHV trails on the TNF.
Black-backed woodpecker (Picoides arcticus)	FSMIS	Uses medium and large snags in severely burned coniferous forests within 6-8 years of a stand-replacing fire.	The most suitable habitat are more recent stand replacing fires, such as the American River and Yuba River Fire Complexes of 2008.	No, OHV use not likely to affect this species or its habitat components. Snag removal in burned forests would not occur as part of the OHV maintenance program.
California spotted owl (Strix occidentalis occidentalis)	FSS, FSMIS, CSSC	Nesting habitat contains >70% canopy closure; foraging habitat >40% cc. In general, preference is shown for stands with ~2 layers, but open enough.	OHV trails overlap with spotted owl Protected Activity Center (PC016).	Yes
Coopers hawk (Accipiter cooperii)	CSSC	Nests in dense stands of conifer or hardwood forests.	Suitable habitat distributed across the TNF	Yes
Fox sparrow (Passerella ilaca)	FSMIS	Shrubland (west-slope chaparral types), including montane chaparral and mixed chaparral.	Suitable habitat occurs on the west side of the Forest on the Yuba River and American River Ranger Districts.	Yes
Golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos)	CSSC	Nests on cliffs in rugged, open habitats with canyons and escarpments.	OHV use does not occur within close proximity to suitable nesting habitat.	No. Disturbance from OHV use is not likely due to distance of OHV routes from suitable habitat. Nearest suitable habitat > 2 miles from OHV trails.
Great gray owl (Strix nebulosa)	FSS	Nests in large broken-top snags within mixed coniferous forest in association with large meadows (usually > 20 acres).	Potentially suitable habitat occurs on the Forest.	Yes. Potential habitat exists and a few recent sightings have been documented on the TNF. Quantitative

				information on great gray owl nesting and reproduction on the TNF is unknown.
Greater sandhill crane (Grus canadensis tabida)	FSS	Breeds in wet meadow, shallow lacustrine, and fresh emergent wetland habitat.	Known breeding sites located at Kyburz Flat and Carman Valley on the Sierraville RD	No. Breeding habitat located at Kyburz Flat and Carman Valley for the is protected and no OHV/OSV trails near these sites.
Hairy woodpecker (Picoides villosus)	FSMIS	Medium and large snags in green forest	Suitable habitat for this species occurs across the Tahoe NF.	No. OHV activity would not affect the species or it habitat components on the TNF. Snags are not removed as part of the OHV maintenance program.
Harlequin duck	FSC	Nests on riverbanks along shallow, swift rivers. Prefers islands in rivers.	Sightings and suitable habitat on the North Fork of the American River.	No. OHV activity would not affect the species or its habitat components on the TNF.
Mountain quail (Oreortyx pictus)	FSMIS	Prefers montane and subalpine habitats. Found seasonally in open, brushy conifer forest, deciduous forest and woodland, and chaparral.	Habitat occurs in montane and subalpine areas across the TNF.	Yes
Northern goshawk (Accipiter gentilis)	FSS, FSMIS	Breeds in mature conifer forests within close proximity to water.	Goshawk and suitable habitat distributed across the TNF. Several known breeding territories overlap with OHV routes and staging areas.	Yes
Osprey (Pandion halieaetus)	CSSC	Nests at the top of large snags or dead-topped trees near large bodies of water.	Potential habitat found at most reservoirs across the Forest including Lake Valley, Sugar Pine, Boca, Stampede, Bullard's Bar, Jackson Neadows reservoirs and others	Yes
Peregrine falcon	SLC	Uses vertical cliff	OHV use does not occur	No. Disturbance

(Falco peregrinus antutum)		habitat with large potholes or ledges for nesting.	within close proximity to suitable nesting habitat.	from OHV use is not likely due to distance of OHV routes from suitable habitat. Nearest suitable habitat >2 miles from OHV trails.
Sooty (blue) grouse (Dendragapus obscurus)	FSMIS	Found in open, medium to mature forests of fir, Douglas fir, and other conifer types, interspersed with medium to large openings.	Habitat for this species occurs across the TNF.	Yes
Willow flycatcher (Empidonax traillii)	FSS, SE	Willow or other riparian shrub habitat associated with large, wet meadows.	Several breeding sites occur on the SVRD, TKRD, and YRRD.	Yes
Yellow warbler (Dendoica petechia brewesteri)	CSSC, FSMIS	Seems to have an affinity to riparian woodland habitat. However, nests in a variety of shrub habitat including riparian woodlands, montane chaparral, and montane conifer forests with a Ceanothus and manzanita understory.	Potential habitat occurs on the TNF.	No. OHV activity would have minimal or no impact to nesting activity or habitat of this species.
MAMMALS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
American marten (Martes americana)	FSS, FSMIS	Denning habitat: mixed coniferous forests with 60-100% canopy cover, within close proximity to dense riparian corridors.	Species is well-distributed across the TNF within suitable habitat.	Yes, unknown how OHV may affect the behavior of individuals. However, OHV not expected to be a concern. Maintenance of habitat componenets should provide for species distribution across the TNF.
Black Bear (Ursus americana)	SLC	Uses a variety of habitats, particularly forested areas with a wide variety of seral stages.	Suitable habitat for this species is distributed across the TNF.	Yes
California	FSS, SE	Considered to be	Considered to be rare in	No, summer ohv

wolverine (Gulo gulo luteus)		dependent on coniferous forests, however, use of forest habitat by wolverines is unknown.	California. A single male wolverine was detected in 2008 on the Sierraville and Truckee Ranger Districts. In 2009 and 2010 a single wolverine was again detected on Sierra Pacific Industries land in close proximity to the Tahoe NF locations. Several unverified, incidental wolverine sightings have been reported on the Tahoe NF.	use will not affect wolverine denning habitat in the higher elevation subalpine and alpine regions, generally above 8,000 feet elevation.
Mule Deer (Odocoileus hemionus)	SLC, FSMIS	Uses a variety of habitats. Occurs in early to mid-successional stages of most forest types, woodlands, and shrublands. Key fawning habitat comprised of dense shrublands and forests, dense herbaceous vegetation, riparian habitat, and mountain shrub habitats.	Suitable habitat for this species is distributed across the TNF.	Yes
Northern flying squirrel (Glaucomys sabrinus)	FSMIS	Management indicator species on the Tahoe NF for late seral closed canopy coniferous forests.	Suitable habitat distributes across the TNF.	No, OHV activities not likely to affect the species.
Pacific fisher (Martes pennanti)	FSS, FSMIS	Denning habitat: mixed coniferous forests with 60-100% canopy cover, within close proximity to dense riparian corridors.	Potential habitat occurs on the TNF.	No, potential habitat exists, and surveys to protocol have not detected the species. Species considered to be absent in the central Sierra Nevada range.
Pallid bat (Antrozous pallidus)	FSS, CSSC	Uses a variety of habitats, most common in open, dry habitats that contain rocky areas for roosting. Roost sites include rock crevices, tree hollows, mines, caves and structures. Appears to be a strong affinity for	Suitable habitat for this species is distributed across the TNF.	No, OHV activities on TNF not likely to affect species. Snags are not removed as part of the OHV maintenance program.

		black oaks. Has been known to roost in tree cavities of large snags.		
Sierra Nevada red fox (Vulpes vulpes necator)	FSS	Coniferous forests interspersed with riparian and meadows. Prefers red fir, lodgepole pine and subalpine conifer forests in the higher elevations (>7,000ft.).	Species dostribution is not known in the Sierra.	No, potential habitat exists, but surveys to protocol have not detected the species.
Townsend's big-eared bat (Corhynorhinus townsendii)	FSS	Roosts in caves, abandoned mines, and buildings.	Known maternal roost occurs on DVRD. There are no OHV trails near this site.	No, OHV activities not likely to affect species.
Western red bat (Lasiurus blossevilii	FSS	Found in oak woodlands below 3,000 feet	OHV trails on the TNF are generally located above 3,000 feet.	No, OHV activities not likely to affect species.
FISH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hardhead (Mylopharodon conocephalus)	FSS	Low to mid-elevation streams (up to 4,390 feet) in the main Sacramento-San Joaquin drainage.	Large stream systems below 4,390 feet elevation.	No, OHV routes would not affect this species or its habitat because hardhead usually in larger rivers and streams; OHV routes are in headwater reaches, rather than mainstem of large river systems.
Lahontan cutthroat trout (Onchorhynchus clarki henshawi)	FT	Habitat is found only on the eastside of the Sierra Nevada in a few isolated tributaries to the Truckee River.	Currently occupied habitat includes: Independence Lk, Independence Cr, Pole Cr, Macklin Cr, East Fork Cr, and tributary to East Fork Ck.	No, OHV routes would not affect this species or its habitat.
Lahontan Lake tui chub (Gila bicolor pectinifer)	FSS	Lake Tahoe population is the only confirmed population in the Sierra Nevada.	Boca, Stampede, and Prosser Reservoirs connected by the Truckee River drainage are potential habitat for this species.	No, OHV routes would not affect this species or its habitat.
REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
California red-legged frog (Rana aurora draytonii)	FT	Breeds in a variety of aquatic/riparian habitats (streams, deep pools, backwater areas, ponds, and marshes)	OHV activities could directly and indirectly affect RLF breeding where OHV trails occur below 5,000 ft.	No, OHV routes would not affect this species or its habitat.

		below 5,000 ft.		
Foothill yellow-legged frog (Rana boylii)	FSS, FSC, CSSC	Rocky perennial streams and rivers in a variety of habitats.	OHV activities could directly and indirectly affect FYLF breeding where OHV trails occur below 6,000 ft.	Yes
Sierra Nevada (mountain) yellow-legged frog (Rana muscosa)	FSS, FSC, CSSC	Streams, lakes, ponds, and meadow wetlands at high elevations (above 6,000 ft).	OHV activities could directly and indirectly affect MYLF breeding where OHV trails occur below 6,000 ft.	Yes
Northern leopard frog (Rana pipiens)	FSS	Springs, slow-flowing streams, marshes, bogs, ponds, canals, and reservoirs, usually in permanent and semi-permanent water.	On the TNF, the only drainage to potentially support endemic populations of this species is the Truckee River drainage.	No, OHV trails would not affect this species or its habitat.
Northwestern pond turtle (Clemmys marmorata marmorata)	FSS, FSC, CSSC	Permanent ponds, lakes, streams, irrigation ditches or permanent pools along intermittent streams below 6,000 ft.	TNF sightings are only known from the Yuba River drainage associated with pond habitat.	No, OHV trails would not affect this species or its habitat.
INVERTEBRATES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
California floater (Anodonta californiensis)	FSS	Lakes and slow rivers, on soft substrates	Reported to occur on private land in Donner Lake, but sighting is unconfirmed historic sighting from the 1950's.	No, OHV trails would not affect this species or its habitat.
Great Basin rams-horn snail (Helisoma newberryi newberryi)	FSS	Large lakes and slow rivers including large	Suitable habitat occurs within slow segments of the	No, OHV trails would not affect this species or its habitat.
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle (Desmocerus claifornicus dimorphus)	FT	Elderberry plants	No habitat occurs on the Tahoe NF.	No, habitat for this species does not occur on the TNF.
PLANTS AND FUNGI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carson Range rock cress (Arabis rigidissima var. demota)	FSS, CNPS, 1 B	Gravelly or rocky areas in coniferous forests 7,500 TO 8,500 FT.	Suitable habitat occurs on the Truckee and Sierraville RD, 2 locations known near Martis Peak on the LTBMU.	No, OHV routes are not expected to affect this species or its habitat.
Webber's milk vetch (Astragalus webberi)	FSS, CNPS, 1 B	Coniferous forests, 2,700 to 4,000 ft.	Suitable habitat for this species occurs on the westside of the TNF. It is only known from the Plumas NF.	No, currently this plant is not known from the Tahoe NF.

Upswept moonwort (Botrychium ascendens)	FSS, CNPS, 2.3	Moist and riparian areas (seeps, meadows, and forested areas near streams) above 4,000 ft.	Known occurrences on the TNF.	Yes, OHV use near and/or within known occurrences or suitable riparian habitat has the potential to be affected.
Scalloped moonwort (Botrychium crenulatum)	FSS, CNPS, 2.2	Moist and riparian areas (seeps, meadows, and forested areas near streams) above 4,000 ft.	Known occurrences on the TNF.	Yes, suitable riparian habitat for this species has potential be be affected by OHV activities.
Slender moonwort (Botrychium lineare)	FSS, CNPS, 1B.3	Moist and riparian areas (seeps, meadows, and forested areas near streams) above 4,000 ft.	Suitable habitat occurs on the TNF.	No. Species not known to occur on the TNF.
Common moonwort (Botrychium neolunaria ined.)	FSS, CNPS, 2.3	Moist and riparian areas (seeps, meadows, and forested areas near streams) above 4,000 ft.	Suitable habitat occurs on the TNF.	No. Not known to occur on the TNF.
Mingan moonwort (Botrychium minganense)	FSS, CNPS, 2.2	Moist and riparian areas (seeps, meadows, and forested areas near streams) above 4,000 ft.	Suitable habitat occurs on the TNF.	No. Not known to occur on the TNF.
Western goblin (botrychium montanum)	FSS, CNPS, 2.1	Moist and riparian areas (seeps, meadows, and forested areas near streams) above 4,000 ft.	Suitable habitat occurs on the TNF.	No. Not known to occur on the TNF.
Bolanders Candle Moss,(Bruchia bolanderi)	FSS, CNPS, List 2	Meadows and seeps along streambanks within montane coniferous forests, 5,000 to 8,000 ft.	Six known occurrences on the Tahoe NF.	Yes, monitoring in 2009 showed that the occurrence along road #80-50
Pleasant Valley mariposa lily (Calochortus clavatus va. avius)	FSS, CNPS, 1 B	Rocky places of coniferous forests, 3,000-5,800 ft.	No occurrences have been found on the TNF.	No. Species has not been found on the Tahoe NFS lands.
Brandegee's fairyfan (Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeae)	FSS, CNPS, 1 B	Woodlands and chaparral, 3,000 ft and below	There are known occurrences are on Tahoe NF lands along Hwy 49 and Mosquito Ridge Road. Other occurrences are known to occur on privately owned lands within the Forest boundary.	Yes, . OHV use may be indirectly impacting through the spread of weeds.

Large cudonia (Cudonia monticola)	FSS, CNPS	Litter and decaying wood	Yuba Pass area near a campground.	No. Species is not expected to be affected by OHV trails.
Clustered lady's slipper (cypripedium fasciculatum)	FSS, CNPS, 4	Moist mixed conifer, 500-7,200 ft.	Six known occurrences on the Yuba River Ranger District.	No, monitoring of known sites has not detected direct impacts from OHV activities.
Mountain lady's slipper (Cypripedium montanum)	FSS, CNPS	Openings in forested areas, below 7,000'.	Potential habitat for this species exists on the TNF.	No. Has not been found on the TNF.
Subalpine fireweed (Eplobium howellii	FSS, CNPS 1B	Meadows and seeps, subalpine coniferous forests; 6,000-9,000'.	Four known occurrences.	Yes, potential impacts near Sunnyside Mdw Trail 11E22.
Starved daisy (Erigeron miser)	FSS, CNPS 1B	Granite clefts within conifer forests above 6,000 ft.	Occurs on YRRD, SVRD, and TKRD. At least one occurrence is adjacent to the Fordyce OHV trail; another is located near Castle Valley.	Yes, potential impacts from OHV activities may impact the species.
Donner Pass buckwheat (Eriogonum umbellatum var. torreyanum)	FSS	Dry, gravelly or stony sites: often on harsh exposed areas such as ridgetops or steep slopes; 6,000 to 8,500 ft.	Primarily TKRD in the Donner Pass area; few locations on the SVRD.	No, OHV activity is not known to impact this species or its habitat.
Brook Pocket Moss (Fissidens aphelotaxifolius	FSS, CNPS 2	Wet soil, humus and rocks along narrow streams and in the vicinity of small waterfalls, and in damp or wet crevices of cliffs.	Known from the Klamath and the Sierra National Forests.	No. Has not been found on Tahoe NFS lands.
Butte County fritillary (Fritillaria eastwoodiae)	FSS, CNPS 3	Dry slopes in chaparral, foothill woodland, and conifer forests; 100 to 5,000 ft. elevation.	Seven knonw occurrences located primarily on the YRRD and ARRD.	Yes
Blandow's bog-moss (Helodium blandowii)	FSS, CNPS 2	Wet meadows and seeps in subalpine coniferous forest and alpine lakes.	Nearest known location is on the Humboldt-Toiyabe NF at Tahoe Meadows.	No. Has not been found on the TNF.
Water lichen (Hydrothryia venosa or Peltigera hydrothyrea)	FSS	Mountain streams.	Not known to occur on the Tahoe NF, suitable habitat occurs.	No, has not been found on the TNF.
Sierra valley ivesia (Ivesia	FSS, CNPS 1B	Great Basin scrub, coniferous forests,	Within suitable habitat, has been found along roads on	Yes

aperta var. aperta)		meadows and seeps, pinyon-juniper woodland, vernal pools, 4,000 to 7,500 ft.	the Sierraville RD.	
Dog Valley ivesia (Ivesia aperta var. canina)	FSS, CNPS 1B	Openings of lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps (xeric)/volcanic, rocky; elevation 5,000 to 7,000 feet.	Suitable habitat for this species on the eastside of the Tahoe NF..	No, has not been found on the TNF; only known to occur in Dog Valley on the eastslope near Reno, NV.
Plumas ivesia (Ivesia sericoleuca)	FSS, CNPS 1B	Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, vernal pools/vernally mesic, usually volcanic; 4,600 to 7,500 ft.	Many locations (approx. 30) on the eastside of the Forest, including several occurrences along roads and motorized trails.	Yes
Webber's ivesia (Ivesia webberi)	FSS, CNPS 1B, USFWS candidate	Dry barren goround in open patches of volcanic ash in sagebrush steppe habitat, 4,500 to 6,300.	Suitable habitat for this species occurs on the eastside of the TNF.	No, OHV activity is not expected to impact this species or its habitat since this species has not been found on Tahoe NFS lands.
Cantelow's lewisia (Lewisia cantelovii)	FSS, CNPS 1B	Wet metamorphic rock cliffs and outcrops, moist granite cliffs, usually in moss or club moss; 1,300 to 5,000 ft.	Occurrences are found along roads on the YRRD within the Yuba River drainages.	No, OHV activity is not expected to impact this species.
Hutchin's lewisia (Lewisia kelloggii ssp. hutchinsonii)	FSS	Usually on ridgetops or relatively flat open areas with widely spaced trees in partial to full sun; 4.800 tp 7,000 ft.	There are 8 known occurrences on the YRRD and ARRD.	Yes, OHV activity is known to impact several occurrences of this species.
Kelloggs lewisia (Lewisia kelloggii ssp. kelloggii)	FSS	Restricted to open, gravelly or sandy flat within mixed conifer forest and subalpine fores; 5,00 to 9,000 ft..	No verified known locations on the Tahoe NFS lands.	No, locatons of this species have not been verified.
Saw-toothed lewisia (Lewisia serrata)	FSS, CNPS 1B	Wet cliffs and outcrops; 1,300 to 5,000 ft.	Occurrences are found along roads and motorized trails on the ARRD.	No, current monitoring indicates that occurences are not directly impacted by OHV activities.
Long-petaled lewisia (Lewisia	FSS, CNPS 1B	Alpine ridgetops in damp gravel along	Limited distribution above treeline on north and	No, OHV routes are expected to

longipetala)		alpine benches; 8,300 to 9,500 ft.	northeast slopes near Tinker's Knob, Needle Lake, and Basin Peak.	impact this species or it's habitat.
Quincy lupine (Lupinus dalesiae)	FSS, CNPS 1B	Dry slopes in mixed conifer forest/ 3,000 to 8,000 ft., especially in openings and disturbed sites.	Found along several roads and motorized trails in the YRRD.	No, current information indicates this species is widespread.
Three-ranked hump moss (Meesia triquetra)	FSS, CNPS	Fens/peatlands,4,250 to 9,700 ft.	Species is found in fens/peatlands on the TNF.	Yes, OHV activities are not known to directly impact this species, but OHV activity my indirectly impact its habitat in some locations.
Broad-nerved hump moss (Meesia uliginosa)	FSS	Fens/peatlands, 4,250 to 6,850 ft.	Species is found in fens/peatlands.	Yes, OHV activities are not known to directly impact this species, but OHV activity my indirectly impact its habitat in some locations.
Elongate Cooper Moss (Mielichhoferia elongata)	FSS, CNPS 2	Metamorphic, sedimentary, limestone, granite and serpentine rock outcrops that often contain copper or other heavy metals and taht are seasonally moist or less commonly on moist soil.	No known occurrences on Tahoe NFS lands, however known occurrences documented from Nevada and Placer counties within the Forest boundary.	No, OHV activities are not expected to impact this species since it has not been found on Tahoe NFS lands.
Follett's monardella (Monardella follettii)	FSS, CNPS 1B	Rocky, serpentine; 2,000-6,500 ft.	Suitable habitat occurs on the westside of the TNF.	No, OHV activities are not expected to impact this species since it has not been found on Tahoe NFS lands.
Closed-throated beardtongue (Penstemon personatus)	FSS, CNPS 1B	Forested areas; 4,500-6,500 ft.	Known occurrences are found along forest roads on the YRRD.	Yes, known occurrences potentially affected by OHV activities will be monitored.
Stebbins's phacelia (Phacelia	FSS, CNPS 1B	Woodland, montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps;	Several kown occurrences on the YRRD and ARRD all located within the American	Yes, species potentially affected in the

stebbinsii)		3,000 to 6,000 ft.	River drainage system.	Pierce wetland area on the YRRD.
Olive phaeocollybia (Phaeocollybia olivacea)	FSS	Mixed conifer and oak-conifer forests	Known occurrences on the YRRD in the vicinity of Bullard's Bar Reservoir.	No, OHV activities are not known to directly impact this fungus.
Sticky pyrrocoma (Pyrrocoma lucida)	FSS, CNPS 1B	Great basin scrub, montane conifer forest, meadows and seeps, alkaline meadows; below 6,000 ft.	Occurs on the Sierraville RD with known occurrences along roads and motorized trails.	Yes
Howell's tauschia (Tauschia howellii)	FSS, CNPS 1B	Openings within subalpine and upper montane coniferous forest , 5,500 to 8,500 ft.	Occurs in the Keystone Gap and Big Avalanche area on the YRRD.	No, OHV activities are not known to directly impact this species or its habitat.

PART 2 - Section III - Map(s) of Project Area

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 3

Table 3 - Data (Including Baseline Data) and Management Program for Species and/or Sensitive Habitats

Species/Habitat	Known Information	Methodology	Concerns / Risks / Uncertainties	Management Objective(s)	Management Action(s)	Success Criteria
Bald eagle	Bald eagle nest sites are known at Bullards Bar, Deer Creek, Stampede, Prosser, and Boca Reservoirs.	California Department of Fish and Game bald eagle nest monitoring protocol, search for reproductive activity at known nest locations.	OHV use has the potential to disturb nesting bald eagles.	Disturbance to nest sites from OHV activities is minimized.	Area closures at Bullard's Bar Reservoir and Boca Reservoir.	Monitoring indicates bald eagles are not distrubed from OHV activities and are successfully reproducing.
California spotted owl	Spotted owl Protected Activity Centers (PACs) are known to overlap OHV trails and staging areas.	R5 spotted owl survey protocol (USDA Forest Service 1993)	Effects are unknown, but OHV disturbance to nesting activities resulting in reproductive failure or change in behavior is a	Prevent or minimize nest disturbance during the breeding season. Mitigate	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and	The Pacific Southwest Region of the forest Service is conducting a Programma

			potential.	direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.	recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites. Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation, off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	tic Monitoring Project and a Focused Study to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.
Cooper's hawk	Incidental sightings have been documented on the TNF.	No formal protocol established.	Effects are unknown, but OHV disturbance to nesting activities resulting in reproductive failure or change in behavior is a potential.	Prevent or minimize nest disturbance during the breeding season. Mitigate direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites. Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation and off highway	The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.

					vehicle routes (including maintenance).	
Fox sparrow	Occurs on the west side of the TNF. Incidental sightings and reported from Bird Point Count Surveys and Breeding Bird Surveys.	North American Breeding Bird Surveys (USFWS 1966) and Bird Point Counts (Ralph et al. 1993, General Technical Report PSW-GTR-144)	Effects are unknown, but OHV disturbance to nesting activities resulting in reproductive failure or change in behavior is a potential.	Prevent or minimize nest disturbance during the breeding season. Mitigate direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites. Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation and off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.
Great gray owl	One location of a confirmed great gray owl (ggo) detection on the TNF on the Sierraville RD. Two other confirmed ggo locations known from private land on the westside of the TNF. Confirmed nesting or reproductivity	Survey Methodology for great gray owls in the Pacific Southwest Region (USDA Forest Service 2002).	Effects are unknown, but OHV disturbance to nesting activities resulting in reproductive failure or change in behavior is a potential.	Prevent or minimize nest disturbance during the breeding season. Mitigate direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites.	The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of manageme

	active has not been documented on the TNF.				Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation and off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	nt actions and criteria to measure success.
Mountain quail	Mountain quail observations have been documented across the higer elevations within suitable habitat on the TNF. Nesting along designated OHV routes has not been determined.	No formal protocol exists.	Effects are unknown, but OHV disturbance to nesting activities resulting in reproductive failure or change in behavior is a potential.	Prevent or minimize nest disturbance during the breeding season. Mitigate direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites. Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation and off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.
Osprey	Osprey	No formal	Effects are	Prevent or	Evaluate	The Pacific

	observations have been documented around all the major reservoirs on the TNF. Nesting in OHV areas has not been determined.	protocol exists.	unknown, but OHV disturbance to nesting activities resulting in reproductive failure or change in behavior is a potential.	minimize nest disturbance during the breeding season. Mitigate direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.	proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites. Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation and off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.
Sooty (Blue) Grouse	Sooty grouse observations have been documented across the higer elevations within suitable habitat on the TNF. Nesting along designated OHV routes has not been determined.	No formal protocol exists.	Effects are unknown, but OHV disturbance to nesting activities resulting in reproductive failure or change in behavior is a potential.	Prevent or minimize nest disturbance during the breeding season. Mitigate direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites. Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence	The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.

					of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation and off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	
Willow flycatcher	Some OHV routes occur within close proximity to known willow flycatcher nest territories and habitat.	Survey Methodology for willow flycatcher in the Pacific southwest Region (USDA Forest Service 2002)	Effects are unknown, but OHV disturbance to nesting activities resulting in reproductive failure or change in behavior is a potential. Clearing vegetation along OHV routes at Gold Valley and Butcher Ranch during the nesting season has the potential to disrupt nesting activities. Illegal OHV use within willow flycatcher meadows can degrade habitat conditions by altering meadow hydrology. Concentrated use by OHV users at dispersed recreation sites can damage vegetation and alter hydologic conditions, and may alter breeding behavior.	Prevent or minimize nest disturbance during the breeding season. Mitigate direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites. Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation and off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success. Coordinating maintenance along OHV routes so that willow flycatcher nesting habitat is not removed during the breeding season. Continue to survey and monitor willow flycatcher and habitat conditions

						to evaluate whether OHV activities are impacting reproductive success and habitat conditions.
American marten	On the TNF, American martens are known to occur above appros. 6,000 feet and have been detected in mixed conifer, red fir, and lodgepole pine habitats.	American Marten, Fisher, Lynx and Wolverine Survey Methods for their Detection USDA - FS PSW-GTR-157 (USDA Forest Service 1995)	Results from a focused study on the effects of OHV on marten provided preliminary results indicating OHV did not effect marten distribution, however, the impacts of long-term reproduction from OHVs impacts are unknown.	Prevent or minimize nest disturbance during the breeding season. Mitigate direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites. Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation and off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.
Bear bear	Black bears are well-distributed across the TNF and appear to be increasing.	No formal protocol established.	Effects from OHV/OSV are unknown, but OHV disturbance to den sites resulting in reproductive failure or change in behavior is a potential.	Prevent or minimizedisturbance to den sites. OHV activities/sites do not increase bear-human	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other	Bear human interactions are minimized at OHV facilities from proactive Bear

			Concern from increased bear-human interactions occurring at recreastional facilities used by OHV user grousp..	interactions.	developments for their potential to disturb nest sites. Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation and off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	Awareness program and peroper facility management actions including bear proof dumpsters, trash management, etc. The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.
Mule deer	Critical fawning habitat and critical winter range occurs on the TNF. Designated OHV routes traverse critical deer habitats.	No formal protocol established.	Effects are unkown, but OHV disturbance to fawning habitats resulting in reproductive failure or change in behavior is a potential. Disturbance on critical winter ranges may also alter behavior.	Disturbance to deer critical fawning and critical winter range habitat is prevented and minimized.	Existing deer fawing and winter closures are implemented. Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites.	Deer fawing and winter range closures are implemented. The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of

					Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation and off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	management actions and criteria to measure success.
Foothill yellow-legged frog	Foothill yellow-legged frogs are located within Yuba River drainages within close proximity to OHV routes.	" A Standardized Protocol for Surveying Aquatic Amphibians" Technical Report NPS/WRUC/NRTR-95-01	Effects from OHVs are greatest at stream crossings. Frogs and tadpoles can be killed and crushed by OHVs and egg masses can be dislodged from streambanks. OHV use has the potential to degrade habitat by damaging vegetation, altering hydrology, and icreasing stream/lake sedimentation	Prevent or minimize disturbance during the breeding season. Minimize habitat degradation.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential directly, indirectly, and cumulatively affect foothill yellow-legged frogs. Mitigate habitat degradation and potential OHV impacts by designating the minimum number of crossings and by	The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.

					designing crossings with shallow approaches. Harden crossings when appropriate.	
Sierra Nevada (mountain) yellow-legged frog	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frogs have been located at higher elevations within SVRD, TKRD, YRRD in high mountain lakes and streams. OHV routes are within close proximity to known frog locations.	" A Standardized Protocol for Surveying Aquatic Amphibians" Technical Report NPS/WRUC/NRTR-95-01	Effects from OHVs are greatest at stream crossings. Frogs and tadpoles can be killed and crushed by OHVs and egg masses can be dislodged from streambanks. OHV use has the potential to degrade habitat by damaging vegetation, altering hydrology, and increasing stream/lake sedimentation into streams.	Prevent or minimize disturbance during the breeding season. Minimize habitat degradation.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential directly, indirectly, and cumulatively affect foothill yellow-legged frogs. Mitigate habitat degradation and potential OHV impacts by designating the minimum number of crossings and by designing crossings with shallow approaches. Harden crossings when appropriate	The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.

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Special status plants and special habitats such as wet meadows and fens.	Several special status plant species and special habitats occur along OHV routes, and some rare plant occurences are being impacted by OHV activities. In addition, ongoing noxious weed surveys indicate that some rare plant occurrences are infested with noxious weeds.	Use known information and/or conduct inventories of special status species and special habitats along OHV routes.	Potential loss of rare plants and degradation of native plant communities from OHV activities, including direct impacts from wheel tracks and changes to hydrology to meadow systems. Indirect impacts may occur from increased risk of weed introduction and spread.	Prevent or minimize loss and damage to rare plant species and sensitive habitats, such as wet meadows and fens by keeping OHV activities on designated routes. Rare plants and native plant communities are managed to maintain or improve their condition.	Designate OHV routes and prevent cross country travel. When monitoring shows damage of loss of plants from OHV activities, utilize measures to prevent damage such as installing barriers and signs. Noxious weeds are detected and treated early.	Management action is successful when monitoring shows rare plant occurrences and native plant communities are not impacted by OHV activities (i.e. wheeltracks are absent from rare plant occurrence locations) and these sites are weed free.
Noxious weeds	Several species of noxious weeds are known to occur within close proximity to OHV routes.	Control and/or eradicate noxious weeds. Reduce the potential to introduce noxious weeds during OHV activities.	OHV activities have the potential to introduce and spread noxious weeds. Overall concern about declines or degradation of native species including rare plant populations at the local and watershed scale.	Reduce the introduction and rate of spread of noxious weeds from OHVs.	Control and/or eradicate noxious weeds. Educate OHV users about the threat of noxious weeds by posting information at trailheads and staging areas. Rapidly treat new weed infestations. Provide weed identification and	Monitoring shows that new weed occurrences are rapidly treated. Known occurrences are controlled or eliminated. OHV groups and/or volunteers routinely survey for presence survey and treat weeds.

					treatment training to interested OHV groups and volunteer maintenance groups.	
Northern goshawk	Northern goshawk PACs overlap with OHV trails and/or staging areas	R5 Northern Goshawk Survey Protocol	Effects are unknown, but OHV disturbance to nesting activities resulting in reproductive failure or change in behavior is a potential.	Prevent or minimize nest disturbance during the breeding season. Mitigate direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites. Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation, off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	The Pacific Southwest Region of the forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project and a Focused Study to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 4

Table 4: Summary of HMP Monitoring Program

Species/Habitat	Change Detection Methodology	Effectiveness Monitoring Methodology, Including Triggers	Identify Any Applicable Validation Monitoring (Focused Studies)
American marten	None	Pacific Southwest Region Forest Service OHV/OSV Wildlife & Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical	Regional Marten Focused Study and Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.

		differences in habitat condition, marten occurrence, and/or marten status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	
Spotted owl	None	Pacific Southwest Region Forest Service OHV/OSV Wildlife & Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, spotted owl occurrence, and/or marten status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Northern Spotted Owl Focused Study and Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
Northern goshawk	None	Pacific Southwest Region Forest Service OHV/OSV Wildlife & Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, goshawk occurrence, and/or goshawk status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Northern Goshawk Focused Study and Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
Bald eagle	Implement and enforce seasonal area closures at Bullard's Bar and Boca reservoirs.	CDFG nest monitoring protocol. Triggers: Bald eagle nest failure occurs as a result of identified OHV activities.	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
Willow Flycatcher	Checklists	Pacific Southwest Region Forest Service OHV/OSV Wildlife & Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
Foothill yellow-legged frog	Checklists	Pacific Southwest Region Forest Service OHV/OSV Wildlife & Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog	Checklists	Pacific Southwest Region Forest Service OHV/OSV Wildlife & Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.

		use and paired non-use sites.	
Cooper's hawk Fox sparrow Great gray owl Mountain quail Osprey Sooty (blue) grouse Black bear Mule deer	None	Pacific Southwest Region Forest Service OHV/OSV Wildlife & Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
Upswept moonwort, Scalloped moonwort, Bolander's Candle Moss, Brandegee's fairyfan, Subalpine fireweed, Starved daisy, Butte County fritillary, Sierra Valley ivesia Plumas Ivesia Hutchison's lewisia Closed-throated beardtongue Stebbin's phacelia Wet Meadows/fens Three-ranked hump moss Broad-nerved moss Sticky pyrrocoma	Monitor rare plant and plant communities during the growing season and document whether OHV activities have impacted the rare plants. Triggers: Rare plant species or special habitats are declining in trend or degraded as a result of OHV activities.	Pacific Southwest Region Forest Service OHV/OSV Wildlife & Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	None
Noxious weeds	Triggers: Existing noxious weed infestations continue to occur and are spreading near or adjacent to OHV routes or staging areas.	Site-specific Weed Monitoring along OHV routes and staging areas; Triggers: weed infestations are not eliminated or controlled. New infestations continue to increase.	None

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 5

Table 5. Management Review and Response; Adaptive Management

Monitoring Methodology	**How Monitoring Information Will**	**How Data Will Be Analyzed**	**Management Response to**	**Who Will Plan Management**

	Inform Management		**Identified Triggers**	**Response**
Pacific Southwest Region Forest Service OHV/OSV Wildlife and Plant Monitoring - All Species	Habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or species status data from OHV/OSV use & paired non-use sites will indicate whether OHV/OSV use is negatively affecting species and, if so, how and at what types, seasons, and levels of use.	Regional data will be analyzed each year by personnel from the Pacific Southwest Region and Pacific Southwest Research Station to detect any statistical differences in habiat condition, wildlife & plan species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	If analyses indicate that there are stitistical differences in habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or spcies status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites, then thresholds (types, seasons, levels, and locations of use) will be identified that will trigger the need for management change.	Pacific Southwest Region, in conjunction with the National Forests in California managing OHV/OSV use.
Bald eagle and mule deer Seasonal Closure Areas	Implementation monitoring of seasonal area closures for bald eagles and mule deer will determine whether or not seasonal closures are followed and effective.	If non-compliance of seasonal area closures is detected, it will be reported to the District OHV specialist and/or LEO. An assessment of the closure area will be assessed for increased protection or mitigation measures.	Corrective actions will be taken through increased patrolling and law enforcement, and securing of barriers as needed; pursue opprotunities to plan and fund improvements (restoration grants); implement additional closures where appropriate.	District Biologists, District OHV Specialists, District Recreation Officers and District Rangers.
Willow flycatcher	Monitoring habitat status will inform the managers 1) the extent of breeding territories and their proximity to routes, and 3) data will provide information to better determine actions needed to better protect this species and its habiat from direct and indirect impacts.	District Biologist will work with District OHV Specialists to develop and implement mitigation measures to minimize or alleviate OHV impacts.	Take corrective actions to minimize impacts to willow flycatchers at occupied sites, including Gold Valley and Perazzo Mdws. Continue to monitor and identify risks or habitat degradation/damage. Develop long-term strategies/monitoring, including administrative closures; road improvements, reroutes, signage, barrier installation, and route decomissioning.	District Biologists, District OHV Specialists, District Recreation Officers and District Rangers.
Foothill yellow-legged frog Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog Western pond turtle	Baseline Aquatic Species Inventories and the OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist will document stream crossing condition and frog	Monitoring results will be analyzed by District Biologists. The biologists will determine whether or not management objectives are being met and	If monitoring indicates that OHV use dis cauding habitat degradation or damage to sensitive aquatic species habitats (increased	District Biologists, District OHV Specialists, District Recreation Officers and District Rangers.

Ponds and hydraulic diggings At stream crossings within suitable or known sensitive aquatic species habitats, the OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist will be used.	status at the crossings. The checklist will indicate whether OHV/OSV use is negatively affecting frogs and pond turtles and their habitats or increasing sediment in streams and, if so, how and at what types, seasons, and levels of use.	whter or not direct or indirect impacts to sensitive aquatic species are being impacted by OHV use..	sedimentation, stream-crossing widening, etc) this will trigger the need for management changes, including administrative closures, reroutes, signage, decommissioning, and restoration and education.	
Rare plants and plant communities-OHV route and staging area site visits	Monitoring will inform managers whether or not 1)rare plant occurrences and/or plant communties are being are declining or degraded by OHV activities 2) mitigation measures and restoration projects are effectively protecting rare plants and/or plant communities.	Data will be analyzed by District Biologists/Botanists and coordinate with Distict OHV Specialists.	Barriers and signs have been instaleed at specific locations where OHV damage was identified. Corrective actions or mitigation measures will be taken where OHV damage to rare plants and/or sensitve habitats have occurred.	District Biologists, District OHV Specialists, District Recreation Officers and District Rangers.
Starved Daisy	Monitor starved daisy site along the Fordyce Trail to determine the extent of OHV impacts.	Determine presence or absence of OHV impacts and determine the amount of damage or decline to occurrences.	If monitoring indicates more than ten percent of the occurrence has been damaged or lost to OHV activities, mitigations measures will be developed and implemented to minimize/eliminate OHV impacts.	District Biologists, District OHV Specialists, District Recreation Officers and District Rangers.
Butte County fritillary	Monitor the Butte County fritillary site near the Washington Ridge Camp and dtermine if OHV wheel tracks have damaged or killed any of the fritillary plants. Determine the percentage of the occurrence that has been damaged and report to District OHV Coordinator(s)	Determine presence or absence of OHV impacts and determine the amount of damage or decline to occurrences.	If monitoring indicates more than ten percent of the occurrence has been damaged or lost to OHV activities, mitigations measures will be developed and implemented to minimize/eliminate OHV impacts.	District Biologists, District OHV Specialists, District Recreation Officers and District Rangers.

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 6

Table 6: Previous Year's Monitoring Results

Monitoring Accomplishments	Results	Were Objectives and Success Criteria Achieved?
Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV Wildlife and Plant Monitoring (for details on methodolgy, see pages 18-41 of the Monitoring Plan on fiile with the OHMVR Division).	IIn 2009, data were analyzed from Regional programmatic monitoring performed in association with the Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study. Data were collected at randomly selected OHV Use and Non-Use Sites including: habitat condition (including forest composition and structure and ground cover); occurrence and status of wildlife & plant species (including special status plants, small mammals, landbirds, owls, accipiters, carnivores, and other vertebrates); and human use, including OHV use by type and frequency.	Data analyzed to date infer that success criteria have been achieved.
Regional Marten Focused Study (for details on methodology, see the Study plan on file with the OHMVR Division).	The final report for the focused study was published in March 2007. The results show that marten occupancy, daily activity, gender ratio, or probability of detection did not change in relation to the presence or absence of motorized routes and OHV/OSV use when the routes (plus a 50 meter buffer) did not exceed about 20 percent of a 50 square kilometer area, and traffic did not exceed an average of one vehicle every 2 hours. The spatial and temporal frequencies of OHV/OSV were not perceived by marten as significant threats at the two study sites.	Results show that success criteria have been achieved.
Regional Northern Goshawk Focused Study (for details on methodology, see the Study plan on file with the OHMVR Division).	In 2009, this study focused on finalizing data collection and beginning full data analysis of OHV/OSV effects including sound levels for northern goshawk on Plumas National Forest. Data have been collected on hawk behavior and reproductive success with paired OHV use and hiker experiments. Radio-tagged	Final data analysis began in 2008 and will be completed in 2010. Data analyzed to date infer that success criteria have been achieved.

	dispersing juveniles and foraging adults were tracked.	
Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study (for details on methodology, see the Study plan on file with the OHMVR Division).	In 2009, this study focused on full data analysis of OHV effects on the Vertebrate Assemblage, including small mammal communities, landbird communities, mammalian carnivores, accipiters, and owls, in the montane forests of the central Sierra Nevada.	Final data analysis will be completed in 2010. Data analyzed to date infer that success criteria have been achieved.
Regional Northern Spotted Owl Focused Study (for details on methodology, see the Study plan on file with the OHMVR Division).	In 2009, this study focused on full data analysis of OHV effects on northern spotted owl behavior, reproductive success, and physiology (from fecal hormone analysis) on the Shasta-Trinity and Mendocino NFs.	Final data analysis will be completed in 2010.
Allium sandbornii (watchlist) monitoring at Washington Road	A known Allium sanbornii var. sanbornii occurrence (watchlist) located on serpentine soils impacted by erosion from the Washington Road and off highway vehicle activity. Vehicles are now (this is a new activity in 2007/2008) driving within about 100 feet of the Allium sanbornii var. sanbornii occurrence and depositing trash and target shooting. The Allium sanbornii var. sanbornii occurrence is already impacted by erosion caused by a hanging culvert located under the Washington Road.	No
Pierce wetland and sensitive plant - Phacelia stebbinsii	In 2009 the wheel tracks that passes through the occurrence near the Interpretive Trail are revegetating and did not show evidence of recent use. other occurrences continue to experience impacts from OHV use. The designated river crossing in the NE ¼ of section 14 (T.17N.and R.12.E) continues to be heavily impacted by vehicles causing river crossing widening, i.e. the gravel bar on the north side of the river is larger and wider. The willows on the southside of the river have been chain sawed down to create another crossing area. Other river crossing areas are also being created.	No
Murphy Flat fen	The road through this portion of the	Yes, closures have been effective at keeping

	fen system was closed in FY 2005/2006 using watershed improvement dollars. Barriers were repeatedly breached since that time. In FY 2007, barriers were reinforced to prevent resource damage to the fen. Monitoring in 2009 showed that the closure continued to be effective.	vehicles out of the fen.
Pat Yore Flat fen	In 2006 wheel tracks were created by quadrunners that had been driven across the fen. In 2006, slash was placed across the wheel tracks to obliterate damage. Monitoring in 2008 and 2009 indicated that no new wheel tracks were found in the fen. 95% of the wheel tracks created in 2006 have revegetated. However, a Scotch broom (1 plant) was found on the road adjacent to the fen and was pulled in 2009.	Yes
Burlington Ridge Trails	In FY 2009, several of the staging areas along Highway 20 that are used by a variety of users (including motorized vehicles, mountain bike, equestrian and hiking) were monitored for the presence and/or absence of weeds. The Scotch broom along Highway 20 near the White Cloud area, near a trail that connects to the Alpha/Omega rest area, at the Pioneer Trail staging area and near the Pioneer Grave was hand pulled in 2009. In addition, the Scotch broom located along Forest Service roads in the Madrone Springs area (same general area) were also hand pulled. The Steephollow spotted knapweed occurrence in the general Burlington area was also monitored. No spotted knapweed was found in FY 2009 in the Steephollow spotted knapweed site . This is three years in a row that no spotted knapweed has been found at this site.	Yes
Washington Ridge/Madrone - Lewisia kelloggii ssp. hutchisonii	Monitoring in 2009 showed that OHV activity in the area is increasing and that Scotchbroom infestation of the general area is on the increase despite the effort to	No, OHV related damage is increasing.

	treat Scotchbroom in the area for two years. In addition, this access road has created a mud hole with wheel tracks several feet deep and wheel tracks outside the road prism due to vehicles getting stuck during wet conditions.	
Pahatsi Road - Lewisia kelloggii ssp. hutchisonii	In 2009, the Pahatsi OHV closure area indicated boulders were keeping vehicles to the designated route.	Yes, the Pahatsi area has been mostly successful at keeping OHV use to the designated route, except for some light motorcycle use.
Bee Tree - Lewisia kelloggii ssp. hutchisonii	This sensitive plant was found in section 33 in the Bee Tree area in 2008. Jeep and motorcycle tracks have increased in 2009 compared to 2008. Wheeled vehicles had created wheel tracks up the hill that were not visible in 2008.	No, recommend placing boulders between the 25-231 Road and the sensitive plant area.
Road 25-29 - Lewisia kelloggii ssp. hutchisonii	This occurrence was discovered in 2007. Monitoring in 2009 (and 2008) showed that motor vehicles continue to go around the tree adjacent to the beginning of the 25-29-2 road compacting soil and driving over some of the sensitive plants. Users also continue to pull off the road into an illegal dispersed camping site running over more Lewisia kelloggii ssp. hutchisonii plants. Hundreds of Lewisia kelloggii ssp. hutchisonii plants are being impacted. The direct and indirect impacts do not appear significant in the short term but may be significant in the long term.	No, recommend placing barriers (large rocks) between the 25-29-2 road and the dispersed camping site that contains these sensitive plants.
Four Hills Mine 4-wheel drive trail - Lewisia kelloggii ssp. hutchisonii	This sensitive plant was found immediately adjacent to the 4-wheel drive jeep trail located in section 11 north of the Four Hills Mine in 2008. This site was monitored in 2009 but the monitoring took place after the Lewisia kelloggii ssp. hutchisonii plants were dormant. However, there was no obvious damage to the habitat off the designated route.	Yes, however recommend placing boulders to prevent vehicles from damaging plants adjacent to the motorized trail.
Castle Valley area - Erigeron miser and Bruchia bolanderi	In 2009, monitoring of the Bruchia bolanderi located along the existing system trail showed that wheel tracks existed where the moss was located in 2008. No Bruchia bolanderi was found at this site in	Yes, however habitat enhancement projects are being developed to prevent potential off-road impacts.

	2009. No impacts to the Erigeron miser were noted in 2009.	
Greenhorn Creek - foothill yellow-legged frogs and northwestern pond turtles	Extensive OHV activity is present within Greenhorn Creek. Foothill yellow-legged frog surveys were conducted for approximately 0.5 miles downstream of the road crossing, and one adult was found in the creek. OHV use within this section of the creek has the potential to directly kill individuals by dislodging and crushing egg masses and tadpoles.	No, This area needs to be closed to OHV use to protect foothill yellow-legged frog. Additionally, focused surveys for western pond turtles should be conducted in the creek, as this species is also known to be present downstream of the crossing.
Sierra Nevada (mountain) yellow-legged frog @ Rattlesnake Creek	A meadow and riparian area that was closed using boulders along the 83-4 road was monitored during June and July of 2009. A large boulder that was placed to discourage vandalism had been dislodged, allowing both single-track and quad runners access to an area adjacent to the creek. Although some vehicular tracks were evident along the old roadbed, early season monitoring showed minimal vehicle tracks accessing the historic dispersed camping area along Rattlesnake Creek. There was no evidence of OHV's accessing riparian vegetation or causing damages to the creek 0.25 miles upstream and downstream. Sierran yellow-legged frogs, both adults and tadpoles from several cohorts were found, although no age classes were abundant this year.	Mostly, however, the boulder closure area needs to be repaired.
Second Divide and Third Divide OHV trails - goshawk	Second Divide - no active territory in 2009. Third Divide - Monitored goshawk territory D53T13 to identify nesting activity. A goshawk nest was located within approximately 900 feet of the OHV trail, and the goshawks fledged one young between July 10 and 13, while one nestling remained in the nest. OHV travel along this route presents a potential risk to goshawk reproduction within Section 8, T20N, R11E.	Yes, monitoring protocols used were successful in achieving monitoring results.
Pierce Meadow	Private land identified for acquisition in 2009, was monitored and recommendations made to the	Yes

	property owners regarding where and how to pursue OHV closures to protect meadow and riparian resources prior to USFS acquisition. The property owners implemented the closures, decommissioned the road by subsoiling, and the land was acquired. A small infestation of scotch broom was noted along the road (within the formerly private land) during the field review. Scotch broom was not located during a subsequent field review in September.	
Alpha Hydraulic Diggings - ponds and wetlands	In 2009, monitoring showed that the gate closure had been breached by motorized vehicles and are accessing the diggings. Little travel by OHVs was evident within the vicinity of ponds or wetlands. No sensitive herpetological species were identified to be present within any ponds.	No
Brandy City - pond	This site provides suitable habitat for western pond turtles and California red-legged frogs. Illegal OHV activity and new trails are present from the dispersed camping area on the south-east side of the pond, and OHVs can access the riparian vegetation at the edge of the pond.	No
Howard Creek and 09-13 Road	The 09-13 road shows extensive drainage and sediment runoff into Howard Creek. Portions of the road, near its terminus as it winds downhill adjacent to private land channels water directly downhill and is eroding.	No
Fordyce Lake (Creek flowing into lake from south) - stream/riparian habitat.	Monitoring showed motorized vehilces are crossing stream channels in the floodplain of Forcyze Lake causing erosion, sedimentation, and loss of riparian vegetation.	No
Deadman's Lake area	The access along an old OHV road that runs south from the Chapman Creek campground area along Hwy 49 dead ends near the top of the ridge after a steep incline. 2009 monitoring indicated that OHV use	No

	is extending beyond the extent of the road at the top, into forest vegetation. Damage appears to be caused primarily by quadrunners, with excessive soil erosion.	
Bullards Bar Reservoir Bald Eagle Seasonal Closure	In 2009, Bullards bald eagles successfully fledged one young. Gates remained closed throughout the breeding season, and there was no evidence of OHV travel around gates (i.e. vehicle tracks) or within the vicinity of the nest. Bald Eagle Area Closure was implemented Jan- to August 2008 through August 2008; monitoring throughout the breeding season showed closures were successful.	Yes.
Sagehen Deer Fawning Closure	Implemented and monitored 2 gate closures to control the use of motor vehicles seasonally to protect senstive deer fawning habitat in the spring and summer. Monitoring indicated gate closures were successful in keeping motor vehicle use. out of closure areas.	Yes, gates closures were successful in keeping motorized vehicles out of the closure area.
Upper Pole Creek/Stanford Woodcamp OHV Connection	Implemented and monitored 2 gates to control the use of motor vehicles seasonally: 1st gate is to protect sensitive deer fawning habitat in the spring and summer; 2nd gate closure was implemented in the fall to protect roads/watershed during wet weather season. Monitoring indicated gate closures were successful in keeping motor vehicle use. out of closure areas.	Yes, gates closures were successful in keeping motorized vehicles out of the closure area.
Boca Reservoir Bald Eagle Seasonal Closure	At Boca Reservoir, eagles were not detected in 2009. There was evidence of OHV activity within the closure zone in multiple locations.	No, some problems with vehicles going around the gate into the closure area. Additional boulders were placed this field season to reinforce the Boca Reservoir Bald Eagle seasonal closure.
Stampede Reservoir Bald Eagle Territory	At Stampede Reservoir, one nest produced young and a second nest did not show signs of reproductive activity. No OHV activity was observed near either territory.	Yes.
Prosser Reservoir Bald Eagle Territory	In 2009,eagles were observed at Prosser Res. however reproduction did not appear to be successful. A newly created unauthorized OHV trail was found that passed within 100 yards of the eagle nest. OHV	No, Action item for 2010: Close trail at Prosser as soon as possible, increase monitoring of nest site. If trail closure proves unsuccessful, implement shoreline closure for area within ¼ mile of nest site.

	activity on the trail was directly observed and adverse disturbance did occur to the eagle pair (nest flushing and alarm calls). OHV activity likely contributed to nesting failure. This trail needs to be closed to protect nesting eagles, in addition a section of the Prosser shoreline can be considered for closure to minimize disturbance.	
Ivesia sericoleuca Peninsula Prosser OHV Closure Area	Monitoring showed boulders had been displaced and wheel tracks were found through the plant occurrence.	No, closure was breached and damage to plant occurrence was observed.
American River RD California Spotted Owl OSV Monitoring	The Tadpole spotted owl PAC (PC096) adjacent to OSV route (Foresthill Divide Rd.) was monitored in winter/spring 2009. No spotted owls were detected during monitoring. It should be noted that the spotted owl habitat was severely burned during the 2008 Government Fire where much of the habitat was rendered unsuitable.	Yes, monitoring protocols used were successful in achieving monitoring results.
American River RD Northern Goshawk OSV Monitoring	The Tadpole goshawk PAC (T14) was monitored adjacent to the Foresthill Divide OSV route (Canada Hill portion) during the spring and summer of 2009. Goshawk were not detected during broadcast surveys and during dawn acoustical surveys. The territory was lightly burned during the Government Fire, but the majority of the goshawk habitat is still suitable.	Yes, monitoring protocols used were successful in achieving monitoring results.
Treatment of noxious weed, musk thistle, @ Boca Hill, Stampede, Prosser Reservoirs	Treatment of musk thistle (a noxious weed) occurred over 150 acres within the larger Boca, Prosser, and Stampede Reservoirs area. Many musk thistle locations overlap OHV routes especially on Boca Hill. Weeds were hand pulled by the end of July to minimize the risk of seed transport.	Yes, musk thistle treatment over several years is effectively reducing musk thistle presence.

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 7

Table 7: Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results

Management Actions	Species/ Habitat	Date Completed	Changes Needed to HMP

		or Planned - mm/dd/yyyy	
District Trails Program Manager will investigate situation, coordinate with the Botanists, and determine and implement mitigation measures.	Allium sandbornii (watchlist) at Washington Road	08/30/2009	Once boulders or barriers have been installed, continue to monitor and enforce motorized use off of designated routes.
Markers will be added to the two designated river crossings to define the path and kkep OHVs to the designated route. Law enforcement efforts will be increased, including getting a new volunteer patrol presence.	Pierce wetland/Phacelia stebbinsii	09/30/2009	Need a concerted effort to work with users group and enforce users to use existing crossings. Need to increase enforcement efforts and work with local volunteers.
District Trails Program Manager will investigate situation, coordinate with the Botanist, and determine and implement mitigation measures.	Lewisia kelloggii ssp. hutchisonii @	09/30/2009	Once mitigation measures have been implemented continue monitoring to ensure mitigations are effective.
The rock barrier was reset in December 2008. In the summer of 2009 ciirdubatuib effirts wukk be nade wutg tge oruvate kabd iwber ub tge area ti deternube strategues ti oritect tge strean course from OHV impacts, such as installing gates or other barriers.	Sierra Nevada (mountain) yellow-legged frog @ Rattlesnake Creek	09/30/2009	Coordinate with adjacent private land owner to mitigate effects of OHV impacts.
Boulders will be reset and law enforcement monitoring will be increased.	Alpha Diggings - ponds and wetlands	09/30/2009	Increase law enforcement monitoring.
District Trails Program Manager will investigate situation, coordinate with the District Wildlife Biologist, and determine appropriate mitigation measures.	Brandy City - pond	08/30/2009	Implement appropriate mitigation measures.

A decision to include or exclude this area for OHV use is being considered under the Tahoe National Forest Motorized Travel Management Plan.	Eureka Diggins - riparian habitat	12/31/2009	If a decision is made to not include this area for motorized use, then OHV use will cease. If the area is made available for OHV use under the Travel Management Plan, the Distict will determine appropriate mitigation measures needed to prevent impacts in 2010.
A decision to include or exclude this area for OHV use is being considered under the Tahoe National Forest Motorized Travel Management Plan.	Fordyce Lake - riparian habitat	12/31/2009	f a decision is made to not include this area for motorized use, then OHV use will cease. If the area is made available for OHV use under the Travel Management Plan, the Distict will determine appropriate mitigation measures needed to prevent impacts in 2010.
District Trails Program Manager will investigate situation, coordinate with the Distric Wildlife Biologist, and determine appropriate mitigation measures.	Beartrap Meadow	07/31/2009	Reset the downed barriers.
Control vehicle access during the nesting season	Bald Eagle at Boca Reservoir	07/31/2009	Reinforce closure with boulders that have been removed from the site.

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 8

Table 8 Management Actions Taken in Response to HMP-related Public Concerns

Concern Raised by Public	Actions Taken to Address the Concern
A volunteer with the South Yuba River Citizens League (SYRCL) has been monitoring the Pierce Wetland area for several years and has reported OHV impacts including loss of vegetation and increased erosion, increased stream width and crossing width. Vehicles are using multiple crossings.	The District Trails Program Manager and the District Ranger have met with SYRCL and have discussed options for mitigating impacts from OHVs. This area is highly popular with OHV users and is in close proximity to the town of Nevada City. Increased law enforcement efforts has been implemented and volunteers utilized for patrolling. In addition, designated river crossings were implemented during the summer of 2009.

Soil Conservation

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:	Version # _____	APP # 700567

A. Soil Conservation

a. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select Yes or No) (•) Yes ( ) No

B. Soil Conservation Plan

Attachments:

2010-2011 Trail Maintenance Work Plan
Water Quality Mgmt for FS lands in CA - BMPs
2010-2011 TNF Soil Conservation Plan

Public Review Process

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:	Version # _____	APP # 700567

A. Public Notification Efforts

Check all that apply: (Please select applicable values)

- [x] Notice to interested Parties/Groups (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format) [02/25/2010]
- [x] Published on Applicant's Website (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format) [02/25/2010]
- [ ] Published in Newspaper
- [x] News Release Issued
- [ ] Public Meeting(s) Hearing(s) Held

B. Public Comments

The Tahoe National Forest (TNF) received a total of 11 public comments spanning four separate grant applications for Ground Operations, Development, Restoration, and Planning monies. Eight of the comments were supportive, three were not supportive.

In regard to the Ground Operations grant, four respondents supported the TNF highlighting trail maintenance, agency patrols and monitoring, sign maintenance, erosion control, user education and other actions identified in the grant application. Two of these four commented on the TNF's request for a Fordyce-worthy Jeep Rubicon, one supported the vehicle, one did not. Although not explicitly identifying the Tahoe National Forest, two respondents made general references to the Forest Service and the ongoing Travel Management process; they expressed overall displeasure with both the process and the agency, they did not support the TNF receiving CA OHV grant monies.

The TNF received three supportive comments in regard to the Butcher Ranch Development Grant. Respondents highlighted increased safety, a reduction in trail conflicts, reduced resource impacts, and continued strong relationships with local user groups as important outcomes from the project proposed in the grant.

Only one comment was received in regard to the TNF Restoration Grant – it was very supportive. The respondent praised the Tahoe for asking for monies for both current restoration activities and monitoring of past restoration sites for compliance and proper signing.

Finally, the TNF received one comment in regard to the Parking and Facility Expansion Planning Grant – it was not supportive. The respondent expressed a preference that grant monies be spent on OHV trails before staging areas. The respondent acknowledged the Sugar Pine OHV system receives heavy use, but felt expanding existing or constructing new parking areas would be "…promoting increased use…."

C. Application Development as a result of Public Comments

a. Were changes mades to the Application as a result of public comments? (Please select Yes Yes ○ No ◉ No
Yes or No)

b. Describe how public comments affected the Application

Certifications

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:	Version # _____	APP # 700567

1. Applicant Certifications

A. General Conditions

A. The Applicant hereby certifies, under the penalty of perjury, compliance with the following terms and conditions: ☑

1. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees to monitor the condition of soils and wildlife in the Project Area each year in order to determine whether the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to Public Resource Code (PRC), Section 5090.35 and the HMP prepared pursuant to Section 5090.53(a) are being met.
2. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion, to repair and prevent accelerated erosion, until the same soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is met.
3. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion until the same HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is met.
4. The Applicant agrees to enforce the registration of off-highway motor vehicles and the other provisions of Division 16.5 (commencing with Section 38000) of the Vehicle Code and to enforce the other applicable laws regarding the operation of off-highway motor vehicles.
5. The Applicant agrees to cooperate with appropriate law enforcement entities to provide proper law enforcement at and around the Facility.
6. The Applicant's Project is in accordance with local or federal plans and the strategic plan for OHV Recreation prepared by the OHMVR Division.

B. Programmatic Conditions

B. **The Applicant must describe the following programmatic conditions:**

1. Identify the potential for the facility to reduce illegal and unauthorized OHV Recreation activities in the surrounding areas:

   The best way to reduce illegal activities either within or adjacent to OHV recreation areas is to provide high quality recreation opportunities within the legal riding/driving area. This approach includes fun and exciting trails riders and drivers enjoy following, thereby removing the incentive to leave the designated trail. Facilities, including staging areas and associated bathrooms should be well maintained. Area signing should be helpful, educational, and current. In essence, if the agency is providing what the recreationist is looking for, then few if any reasons remain for users to find themselves acting in an illegal or unauthorized manner.

2. Describe how the Applicant is meeting the operations and maintenance needs of any existing OHV Recreation Facility under its jurisdiction:

   The Tahoe National Forest has used, continues to use, and plans on (in the future) to utilize federal allocations from Washington, grant monies (from this program and others) and contributed volunteer time to maintain OHV recreation facilities.

C. Fee Collection

Describe how fees collected pursuant to Section 38230 of the Vehicle Code (in-lieu funds) are utilized and whether the fees complement the Applicant's proposed Project:

D. Compliance with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C)

Projects within the O&M category that affect lands identified as inventoried roadless areas by the U.S. Forest Service, are compliant with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C). (Please select Yes or No)

(●) Yes ( ) No

2. Governing Body Resolution

Certification - Non Profits / Education

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:	Version # _____	APP # 700567

1. Written Agreement with Land Manager

2. Verification of Nonprofit 501(c)(3) Status

Evaluation Criteria

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700567

1. OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

a. Does the land manager agency provide legal OHV riding opportunity? (Please select Yes or No) (●) Yes ( ) No

Starting (Month/Year) 10/2010 Ending (Month/Year) 09/2011

b. Off-Highway Vehicle Opportunity Ratio (OHV Ratio) opportunity

i. Months of OHV Opportunity (OHV Months) 12

ii. Total Miles Of Routes Available For OHV Recreation 1779

iii. Total Acres Of Open Riding Available For OHV Recreation 45

iv. OHV Visitation (visitor days) 998000

v. Ratio of OHV Visitation/OHV Opportunity 547.15

1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary (2)

c. Reference Document that support the responses to a. and b. on previous page

1) Same as last years, corrected for error in year: National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, September 2006, Pages 1,6,13,15,16 located at the Tahoe National Forest, Supervisors Office, Keith Brown's Office.
2) Tahoe National Forest Travel Management Analysis Supplemental Draft EIS, located at the Tahoe National Forest, Supervisors Office, Dave Arrasmith's Office.

d. Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) = OHV Ratio x OHV Months / 12 547.15

Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) Score

2. Quality of OHV Opportunity

Land Manager's OHV program 10

Check all that apply (Please select applicable values)

- [x] Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available for distribution at no cost (2 points)
- [x] Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available on the Land Manager's website (2 points)
- [x] Map indicates relative difficulty of each OHV trail (2 points)
- [x] Map indicates appropriate OHV use type (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, etc.) (2 points)
- [x] At least fifty percent of the staging areas include support facilities (restrooms, picnic tables, trash cans, shade structures) (2 points)
- [ ] Majority of trail intersections are signed with information such as: trail names, directional signs, relative difficulty, mileage to next feature (2 points)

3. Variety of OHV Opportunity

a. Skill levels (e.g., beginner, intermediate, advanced) indicated by publicly available maps or signage marking trails with relative difficulty 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

(●) 3 or more skill levels (5 points) ( ) 2 skill levels (3 points)

- ○ 1 skill level (1 point)
- ○ Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

b. Type of OHV Opportunity (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, RUV, Sand Rail/Dune Buggy) 6

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ◉ Opportunities for 3 or more vehicle types (6 points)
- ○ Opportunities for 2 vehicle types (3 points)
- ○ Opportunity for only 1 vehicle type (1 point)
- ○ Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

4. Agency Contribution

Is the cost of OHV Program for Land Manager's most recent complete fiscal year (not to include Indirect Costs) greater than $0?. If NO, then No points. Go to item #5. (Please select Yes or No) ◉ Yes ○ No

If YES, enter cost of OHV Program for Land Manager's most recent complete fiscal year (not to include Indirect Costs): 732000

% Funded by OHV Trust Fund (do not include in-lieu funds): 1

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ No OHV Trust Funds were used (6 points)
- ○ 10% or less of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (4 points)
- ○ 11% to 25% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (3 points)
- ◉ 26% to 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (1 point)
- ○ More than 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (No points)

Reference Document

2009 Tahoe National Forest Cooperative Agreement Application to the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, Off-Highway Motor Vehicles Recreation Division

5. Project Performance

For Applicant's OHV grant Projects which reached the end of the Project performance period within the last two years, the percentage of all deliverables accomplished 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ◉ 100% of Deliverable accomplished (5 points)
- ○ 75% to 99% of Deliverables accomplished (3 points)
- ○ Less than 75% of Deliverables accomplished (No points)
- ○ First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)

6. Previous Year Performance

In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit. 3

FOR DIVISION USE ONLY (Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ◉ In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit (3 points)
- ○ First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)
- ○ In the previous year the Applicant has not been responsive (No points)

7. Prevention of OHV trespass

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Fence (Page 1)

a. Is site a completely fenced facility such that OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas is prevented? 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (●) No (answer items b and c)
- ( ) Yes (10 points, explain and then skip to item 8)

Explain 'Yes' response:

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Patrol (Page 2)

b. The majority of OHV Opportunity areas are patrolled (Check the one most appropriate) 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ( ) At least 5 days per week (5 points)
- (●) At least once per week (3 points)
- ( ) At least once per month (1 point)
- ( ) Less than once per month (No points)

Explain patrol efforts (e.g., frequency of patrol, patrol personnel, percent of lands covered by patrols)

The areas on the forest where the majority (>50%) of OHV use occurs are: Prosser Pits, Sugar Pine, Foresthill, Burlington, Pierce, Downieville and Rattlesnake areas. Each of these areas is patrolled at least once a week by either a Law Enforcement or Forest Protection Officer. All other more remote areas in the system are patrolled at least monthly with many of them patrolled every two weeks. More patrols are scheduled if increased LE presence is needed. In addition to LEO's and FPO's the forest is patoled by Fire Prevention Technicians (FPT's) who have the authority to issue citiations for OHV violations.

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Measures (Page 3)

c. Measures to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas 5

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- [x] Barriers and/or signing are used to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas (3 points)
- [x] Education programs, maps and/or brochures provided to the public address OHV trespass, including respect for private property (2 points)

Explain measures utilized to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas

Numerous methods are employed to deter trespass onto adjacent private lands and OHV closed areas. On the ground, the most effective means is by various types of physical barriers and signs. Experience has shown that Bulletin Boards in the Forest increses compliance by providing usuful information. Primarily through increased Law Enforcement funding we have been able to have more uniformed personnel in the field which also increases compliance and provides additional public service contacts. Presently, as part of our ongoing Travel Management program, large numbers of free maps which include the Temporary Forest Order are available in many locations throughout the forest which shows riders the areas approved to ride.

8. OHV Education

8 OHV Education - Page 1

a. Education materials available onsite 10

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- [x] Free literature is provided to visitors describing safe and responsible OHV recreational practices (5 points)
- [x] Bulletin boards, signs or kiosks, at the majority of staging areas, trailheads, or other areas where the public gathers provide information concerning safe and responsible OHV Recreation (5 points)

b. Applicant or Land Manager provides formal programs, educational talks, school field trips, etc. to the public to educate them on safe and responsible OHV recreational practices: 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ 50 or more per year (3 points)
- ○ 20 to 49 times per year (2 points)
- ○ 5 to 19 times per year (1 point)
- ◉ Less than 5 times per year (No points)

8. OHV Education - Page 2

c. When Facility is open, staff are available at trailheads, visitor centers and/or entrance stations to provide information on safe and responsible OHV use 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ◉ Daily (5 points)
- ○ On all weekends (4 points)
- ○ On the majority of weekends (2 points)
- ○ On major holidays (1 points)
- ○ None of the above (No points)

d. ATV Safety Institute and/or Motorcycle Safety Foundation approved training courses are provided to the public: 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ At least 30 times per year (5 points)
- ○ 18-29 times per year (3 points)
- ○ 4-17 times per year (1 points)
- ◉ Less than 4 times per year (No points)

Describe Land Manager's onsite education efforts relative to items a. - d.:

Each of the Ranger Districts and the Supervisors Office is staffed by knowledgeable personnel to answer the telephoning and drop in public with their OHV questions. This includes the distribution of free maps of riding areas, various brouchures, laws, regularions, State OHV websites, weather and/or trail conditions and other useful information. As indicated in other sections of this application, uniformed Forest Service personnel are available in the field to answer similiar questions. Forest personnel staff booths at County Fairs, community events, and speak at various club or organizations meetings concerning OHV activities. The Forest uses Bulletin Boards, and through our Public Affairs Officer, print and other media to inform the public about OHV news or concerns.

9. Website

a. OHV outreach efforts are accomplished through the Land Manager's website 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ No (skip to question 10)
- ◉ Yes (provide URL address and answer item b)

Provide URL address www.fs.fed.us/r5/tahoe/

b. The Land Manager's website contains the following items 5

(Check all that apply) - Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 5 points. (Please select applicable values)

- ☑ Map to location
- ☐ Hours of operation
- ☐ Safety information
- ☑ Visitor facilities
- ☑ Contact information
- ☑ News releases
- ☐ Information on responsible riding
- ☑ Map of Facilities
- ☐ Fee schedule
- ☑ Seasonal restrictions
- ☐ Link to Division Website
- ☐ Law enforcement contact information

10. OHV Outreach

Check all forms of OHV outreach the Applicant utilizes: 3

Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 3 points. (Please select applicable values)

- ☐ Billboards
- ☐ CDs and/or DVDs

- [x] Community meetings
- [x] Fairs
- [ ] Other (specify)
- [ ] Parades
- [ ] Programs at schools
- [ ] OHV dealers
- [x] News releases
- [ ] Television
- [ ] Radio

11. Natural and Cultural Resources

11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 1

a. Is the Land Manager's OHV area a completely fenced track facility with little or no native vegetation? 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (•) No (answer item b)
- ( ) Yes (5 points, explain and then skip to item 12)

Explain 'Yes' response

11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 2

b. Resource Management Information System 5

Does the Land Manager maintain a management information system managed by qualified environmental staff that identifies and monitors the impacts of the OHV activity and contains at least the following:

- Ongoing survey/inventory of species
- Ongoing survey/inventory of archeological sites
- Biological monitoring that measures changes in populations
- Components that evaluate the effects of OHV recreation and related activity on the species;
- Recommendations for improvement in species management
- Strategies to respond to changing conditions that affect the survival or reproduction of species? (Please select one from list)

( ) No (No points)
(•) Yes (5 points)

Reference Document

Tahoe National Forest Land Managment Plan
Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment

12. Soil Management

12. Soil Management - Page 1

a. Land Manager has developed a systematic methodology for evaluating soil conditions of its OHV Opportunities? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

( ) No (No points)
(•) Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response Covered in National Forest Service Manual and Handbook direction, Regional Best Management Practices, Regional Soil Standards and the Tahoe's Soil Monitoring Plan

b. Land Manager has developed methods to address soil issues? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

○ No (No points) ◉ Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response Soil issues are covered in the Tahoe Soil Plan submitted as part of this grant application. It also covers the information found in response to question 12a above.

12. Soil Management - Page 2

c. Land Manager performs soil monitoring 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

◉ Monthly (3 points) ○ After major rain events (2 points)

○ Annually (No points)

13. Sound Level Testing

The Applicant or Land Manager conducts, or causes to be conducted, sound level testing 0

(Check only one if applicable) (Please select one from list)

○ On most (50% or more) holidays and weekends (4 points)

○ At least 25% but less than 50% of holidays and weekends (2 points)

◉ Less than 25% of holidays and weekends (No points)

Describe the sound testing program

Designated Law Enforcement Officers who have been trained to perform sound testing of vehicles periodically monitor vehicles for sound compliance. This is usually done on busy weekends at high use facilities. Because of training requirements and equipment calabration requirements not all officers are certified to conduct sound testing. Although the Tahoe National Forest has high OHV/OSV use, generally, the majority of the OHV's are in compliance. Additional effort in monitoring is performed in reported problem areas.